

(b) PUBLIC PROCLAMATION.—The President is requested and urged to issue a public proclamation acknowledging the designation of the memorial to be constructed by the National D-Day Memorial Foundation in Bedford, Virginia, as the National D-Day Memorial.

(c) MAINTENANCE OF MEMORIAL.—All expenses for maintenance and care of the memorial shall be paid for with non-Federal funds, including funds provided by the National D-Day Memorial Foundation. The United States shall not be liable for any expense incurred for the maintenance and care of the memorial.

**SEC. 1081. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING  
SEMICONDUCTOR  
TRADE AGREEMENT BETWEEN UNITED  
STATES AND  
JAPAN.**

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The United States and Japan share a long and important bilateral relationship which serves as an anchor of peace and stability in the Asia Pacific region, an alliance which was reaffirmed at the recent summit meeting between President

Clinton and Prime Minister Hashimoto in Tokyo.

(2) The Japanese economy has experienced difficulty over the past few years, demonstrating that it is no longer possible for Japan, the world's second largest economy, to use exports as the sole engine of economic growth, but that the Government of Japan must promote deregulation of its domestic economy in order to increase economic growth.

(3) Deregulation of the Japanese economy requires government attention to the removal of barriers to imports of manufactured goods.

(4) The United States-Japan Semiconductor Trade Agreement has begun the process of deregulation in the semiconductor sector and is opening the Japanese market to competitive foreign products.

(5) The United States-Japan Semiconductor Trade Agreement has put in place both government-to-government and industry-to-industry mechanisms which have played a vital role in allowing cooperation to replace conflict in this important high technology sector.

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today enjoy trade in semiconductors which is mutually beneficial, harmonious, and free from the friction that once characterized the semiconductor industry.

(8) Because of structural barriers in Japan, a gap still remains between the share of the world market for semiconductor products outside Japan that the United States and other foreign semiconductor sources are able to capture through competitiveness and the share of the Japanese semiconductor market that the United States and those other sources are able to capture through competitiveness, and that gap is consistent across the full range of semiconductor products as well as a full range of end-use applications.

(9) The competitiveness and health of the United States semiconductor industry is of critical importance to the overall

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